Course > Final Exam > Final Exam > Final Exam

#### **Final Exam**

#### Final Exam Instructions

- 1. Time allowed: 1 hour
- 2. Attempts per question:
  - One attempt For True/False questions
  - Two attempts For any question other than True/False
- 3. Clicking the "<u>Final Check</u>" button when it appears, means your submission is <u>FINAL</u>. You will <u>NOT</u> be able to resubmit your answer for that question ever again

IMPORTANT: Do not let the time run out and expect the system to grade you automatically. You must explicitly submit your answers, otherwise they would be marked as incomplete.

#### Question 1

O To represent the expression in a human-readable form
O To show the expression in a GUI
O Because it is the only way to solve mathematical expressions in a digital computer
O None of the above
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 2

A function that models a phenomenon or process
A function to normalize the output
O All of the above
O None of the above
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 3
1/1 point (graded) Why is TensorFlow considered fast and suitable for Deep Learning?
It is suitable to operate over large multi-dimensional tensors
O It runs on CPU
O Its core is based on C++
O It runs on GPU
● All of the above ✔

	/1 point)
Question 4	
0/1 point (graded Can TensorFlow	) v replace Numpy?
O None of the	ne above
O No, whats	oever
•	Numpy we can't solve Deep Learning problems, therefore, w is required 🗙
O Yes, comp	letely
O Partially fo	or some operations on tensors, such as minimization
Submit	ou have used 2 of 2 attempts
Submit Y	

They connect only to neurons in the local region (kernel size) of input images
They build feature maps hierarchically in every layer
They are inspired by human visual systems
O None of the above
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 6
1/1 point (graded) What is the meaning of "Strides" in Maxpooling?
The number of pixels the kernel should add
● The number of pixels the kernel should move ✔
The size of the kernel
<ul><li>The size of the kernel</li><li>The number of pixels the kernel should remove</li></ul>

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

## Question 7

1/1 point (graded)

What is TRUE about "Padding" in Convolution?

- size of the input image is reduced for the "VALID" padding
- Size of the input image is reduced for the "SAME" padding
- Size of the input image is increased for the "SAME" padding
- Size of the input image is increased for the "VALID" padding
- All of the above

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

## Question 8

O (0,5)
● (0, Max) ✔
O (-inf,inf)
O (0,1)
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 9  0/1 point (graded) Which are types of Recurrent Neural Networks? (Select all that apply)   LSTM
☐ Hopfield Network
✓ Recursive Neural Network
□ Deep Belief Network
□ Elman Networks and Jordan Networks

➤ Incorrect (0/1 point)
Question 10
1/1 point (graded) Which is TRUE about RNNs?
RNNs can predict the future
● RNNs are VERY suitable for sequential data ✔
RNNs are NOT suitable for sequential data
RNNs are ONLY suitable for sequential data
O All of the above
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 11

Gradients can quickly drop and stabilize at near zero
Propagation of errors due to the recurrent characteristic
Gradients can grow exponentially
● All of the above ✔
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 12
Question 12  1/1 point (graded)  What type of RNN would you use in an NLP project to predict the next word in a phrase? (only one is correct)
1/1 point (graded) What type of RNN would you use in an NLP project to predict the next word in a
1/1 point (graded) What type of RNN would you use in an NLP project to predict the next word in a phrase? (only one is correct)
1/1 point (graded) What type of RNN would you use in an NLP project to predict the next word in a phrase? (only one is correct)  Bi-directional RNN
1/1 point (graded) What type of RNN would you use in an NLP project to predict the next word in a phrase? (only one is correct)  Bi-directional RNN  Neural history compressor

Correct (1/1 point) Question 13 1/1 point (graded) Which one does NOT happen in the "forward pass" in RBM? Making a deterministic decision about returning values into network. ✓ Multiplying inputs by weights, and adding an overall bias, in each hidden unit. Applying an activation function on the results in hidden units. Feeding the nework with the input images converted to binary values. You have used 2 of 2 attempts Submit ✓ Correct (1/1 point)

#### Question 14

Coloring black and white images
● Predicting next word in a sentence ✔
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 15  1/1 point (graded)  Select all possible uses of Autoencoders and RBMs (select all that apply):
✓ Clustering
<ul><li>✓ Clustering</li><li>✓ Pattern Recognition</li></ul>
✓ Pattern Recognition

Which techn	ique is proper for solving Collaborative Filtering problem?
O DBN	
● RBM ❤	•
O CNN	
O RNN	
Submit	You have used 2 of 2 attempts
<b>✓</b> Correct	t (1/1 point)
Ouestion	

### Question 17

The size of input and Last Layers must be of the Same Dimensions ✓
 The Last Layer must be Double the size of Input Layer Dimension
 The Last Layer must be half the size of Input Layer Dimension
 None of the Above
 Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
 ✓ Correct (1/1 point)

## Question 18

רבמנעו כט נט אב באנו מנובע
The centre-most layer should have the smallest size compared to all other layers
The Network should have an odd number of layers
All the layers must be symmetrical with respect to the centre-most layer
All of the Above
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)

# Question 19

O It can be used to train CNNs
O It can be used to train RBMs
O It can be used to train Autoencoders
All of the Above
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts
✓ Correct (1/1 point)
Question 20  1/1 point (graded)  How can Autoencoders be improved to handle higly non-linear data?
1/1 point (graded)
1/1 point (graded) How can Autoencoders be improved to handle higly non-linear data?
1/1 point (graded) How can Autoencoders be improved to handle higly non-linear data?
1/1 point (graded) How can Autoencoders be improved to handle higly non-linear data?  ○ By using Genetic Algorithms  ● By adding more Hidden Layers to the Network ✔

**End My Exam** 

0:54:50

90

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

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